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HARRISON SONG.

Tune—"Gaily the Troubadour."
Gaily did Harrison
Come from his home,
Whilst he was yet a youth,
Nottwenty-one,
He joined our gallant band,
On our frontiers,
Harrison—Harrison—
Give him three cheers.

Hark all ye gallant whigs,
Firm, brave, and true,
After he'd joined the band,
What did he do,
He led to victory,
Free from all fears,
Harrison—Harrison—
Give him three cheers.

Huzza for Harrison,
Success to him,
He makes the Democrats
Look rather slim;
He is the People's man;
Away with your fears,
Harrison! Harrison!
Give him three cheers!

Then let us stick to him,
Young, old and all,
And like old Proctor's men
Matty must fall!
Turn, then, ye Vancrats,
Fear not their sneers;
Harrison! Harrison!
Give him three cheers!

From the Buffalo Commercial Advocate and Journal.

101,741

ACTUAL DAILY EXPENSES OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen: The following table, carefully formed from the government books in Washington, shows the amount of expenses of the administrations of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Martin Van Buren; by which a person can see and know the increased and extravagant expenditures of President Jackson and Van Buren's governments, over and above that of J. Q. Adams. "By their deeds ye shall know them," and by their promises ye must judge them, in regard to Retrenchment, Reform, and Economy.

Expenses of the United States Government, under J. Q. Adams.	And Jackson.	M. Van Buren.
4 years.	8 years.	3 years.
Total, \$50,501,862 00	145,792,735 00	111,406,963 00
Year, 12,625,465 50	18,224,091 88	37,135,654 33
Month, 1,052,122 12	1,518,674 32	3,094,637 86
Day, 34,590 31	49,299 02	101,741 52
Hour, 1,441 26	2,050 23	4,239 23
Minute, 24 02	34 67	70 65
Second, 40	58	1 17 1/2

By the above schedule it will be perceived, that the daily expenses of Martin Van Buren's government exceeded those of J. Q. Adams, the enormous amount of \$67,151 21; and the present Administration's expenses per year, are \$24,510,138.83 more than those of John Quincy Adams per year. Furthermore, every minute that takes its flight adds \$46.63 more to our expenses than it did under Mr. Adams; and every second of time, 774 cents more. About all the mints in the world will soon be required to coin specie currency sufficient to grease the wheels of our Loco Foco Government; and where, in the name of common sense, will be found gold and silver bullion for that purpose? Unless new mines are discovered, it cannot be done. Think of this, ye advocates for an entire metallic currency. Ponder, pause, and reflect.

By inserting the above, you will oblige
A WHIG OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

"RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM."

EXPENSES OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

The annexed brief statement of the expenses of alterations and repairs of the Presidential mansion at Washington, compiled from public documents reported to Congress, is from the Madisonian: On the 3d March, 1829, an appropriation to complete the north front of the President's house by creating a portico, \$24,769 25

For work to be done on and about the President's house and enclosures, 6,361 86

FOR FURNISHING THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, 14,000 00

March 3d, 1835. For alterations and repairs of the President's house—for the gardener's salary and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs, 4,200 00

1836. For alterations and repairs of the President's house—for the gardener's salary, and for keeping the grounds and walks in order, including the cost of trees and shrubs, 3,460 00

For decay wall and fence between the Executive buildings and President's house, 1,165 50

1837. For alterations and repairs of the President's house, and for superintendence of the grounds around the same, 7,300 00

FOR FURNISHING FOR THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, 20,000 00

1839. For alterations of the President's house, and furniture, and for superintendence of the grounds, 3,465 00

For salary of the principal gardener, 1,200 00

\$85,921 61

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASONS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JER.

BY CYRIL C. CADY.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1840.

Vol. I—No. 7.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

During the administration of Mr. Adams (which was "scolded" for its extravagance) the average expenses for each year were less than twelve millions and a half of dollars. The average expenses of the "retrenching" administration which succeeded that of Adams, was about eighteen millions of dollars. And now, the average yearly expense of the retrenching and reforming administration of Martin Van Buren, amounts to more than Thirty Seven Millions of Dollars! Is this the sort of reform that the country expected, when the present administration was placed in power? It may be very pleasant and agreeable to the office-holders, who live upon the fatness thus drawn from the public treasury. But is it satisfactory to the people who bear the burdens? If not, there is but one remedy; but happily, that remedy is simple and easy. It is to withdraw power from a cold and cunning politician, that has abused it, and confide it in one who never yet abused a trust, or was found unequal to the work before him. If the people would be faithfully served, in this their day of trouble and difficulty, let them turn, for an honest agent, to one of themselves. Let them dismiss from their employ the "dandy of the White House," who sports an English coach and foreign outriders, and who is so deeply pledged to the interests of the office-holders; and let them engage the services of the inmate of the Log Cabin at North Bend. In such a change, whether we judge it by the facts of the past, or the prospects for the future, there can be

NO MISTAKE.

The Cincinnati Republican enumerates many counties, such as Morgan, Pickaway, Ross, Scioto, Miami, Jefferson, Belmont, Cuyahoga, Fayette, Licking and Stark, in all of which the Harrison Ticket has gained immensely. The elections in Ohio, like the current of a river, are going all in one direction. The Cincinnati Republican of the 13 ult. says:

"In yesterday's paper, we noticed a number of counties where the Harrison ticket had succeeded, and in almost every instance, by increased majorities. To-day, we make addition of some other counties where the cause of reform is going bravely on."

"The Harrison ticket has triumphed in Trumbull, Geauga, Medina and Summit, and Lake; the last, a county, made at the late session of the Legislature, has given a Harrison majority of 999. In Lorain, also, the loco locos are nowhere. Old Cuyahoga has done the thing nobly. With such a glorious commencement, who can doubt that we shall carry the state in the fall, for Harrison and Tyler by an overwhelming majority?"

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

We received the following letter yesterday, from a friend in the country.—It speaks for itself:

CINCINNATI, April 8th, 1840.

I informed you yesterday of the result of the elections on Wednesday last in two townships in Pickaway county, wherein the Harrison boys have again of 230! over and above their majority last fall.

I have since heard from Chillicothe and Green Township in Ross—the result is as follows:—In Green, Harrison majority is 100, last fall it was 54 against us. In Chillicothe, Harrison majority is 231, last fall it was 74, as well as I recollect.

Thus sir, you may rest assured of a final and most overwhelming overthrow of Van Burenism in all the hills and vales of the Scioto. The foregoing are but the premonitory symptoms of a complete restoration of the body politic to its wonted health and vigor.

HUZZA FOR THE HOOSIERS!

The Municipal election which took place on the 29th ult. in the town of Indianapolis, Ind., resulted in the complete overthrow of the Administration party—not one of their candidates having been chosen in any of the wards. The Harrison majority for President of the Council exceeds three to one; and for Councilmen is a trifle smaller. This is the first victory the Whigs have ever obtained in that place since the present organization of parties—"As goes the capital, so goes the State."

The flourishing town of Madison, in the same State—formerly one of the chief strong holds of Loco-focoism—likewise "stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled,"—the Whigs having, at the charter election held on the 6th inst., carried seven out of the nine wards, and obtained an aggregate majority of 150 within the corporation limits, and of nearly 1000 in the township. Our political friends calculate on carrying Indiana in November next by a majority of not less than 15,000.

Alton Telegraph.

THIRD GUN IN MARYLAND!

HOWARD DISTRICT ERECT!

An election was held on Saturday in the Howard district, formed out of part of Ann Arundel county, which resulted in the success of the entire Whig ticket by an average majority of over 100. The election was for district commissioners, and the persons chosen are, Gov. George Howard, Col. C. W. Dorsey, and Z. Moore. The vote in this district, last fall, was about even—showing a Whig gain of nearly 100.

FOURTH GUN IN MARYLAND!

ANNAPOLIS REDEEMED!

The Annapolis Republican, of this morning, brings us the gratifying intelligence of the success of the entire Whig ticket for corporation officers, at the election held in Annapolis yesterday. The average major-

ity for the Whigs is twenty. At the October election last fall the Loco Focos had a majority of eighteen!

Alexander C. Magruder, was elected Mayor, John Johnson, Recorder, and the entire Whig nominations for Aldermen and Common Council succeeded.

This is the fourth election held in Maryland since the nomination of General Harrison. First, in Calvert county, for a member of the Legislature, to supply a vacancy caused by a tie at the October Election. The Whig succeeded. Second, in Caroline county, for a Senator in place of Mr. Boon, deceased. The Whig was elected. Third—On Saturday, Howard District signaled its separate municipal organization with electing three Whig Commissioners. Fourth—Annapolis, the Capital of the State, which last year fell into the hands of the spoilers, vindicated its ancient good name, and the sound political character of her citizens, by routing the Loco Focos in a pitched battle. "THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON."

HEAR AN OLD DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

The Winchester Republican of the 3d contains the subjoined letter. The writer has heretofore been known as a firm and consistent supporter of the Administration, and one who, as a party man, would follow his party as far as a conscientious performance of his duty to his country would permit him. Beyond these bounds his party has gone, and left him, says the Winchester Republican, where it has left scores of others in Frederick county, (Va.) upon the only ground he can occupy—in the Opposition.

WINCHESTER, March 30, 1840.

To the Editors of the Winchester Republican:

GENTLEMEN: From the time that I first knew any thing of the principles that govern the two great political parties that now divide our country, I have professed to be a Republican of the Jeffersonian school. It is well known that I have not, at any time, engaged in political matters, further than an exercise of the free suffrage guaranteed to me by the laws of my country, so far, I have on all occasions fearlessly exercised that privilege. I was a warm supporter of General Jackson's administration, with the exception of the Force Bill and the removal of the deposits, which no man, I conceive, holding State Right principles, could tolerate. I have, also, supported Martin Van Buren, steadily and unflinchingly, notwithstanding I have always been opposed to his Sub-Treasury scheme, supposing that, when found impracticable, it would eventually be abandoned by the party, but when I find that this measure, so objectionable to a large majority of the people of the United States, is so pertinaciously adhered to, and now about to be fastened on the people; and viewing the passage of such a law by Congress as fatal in its tendency to the banking institutions of the country, (the prostration of which must bring ruin on at least two-thirds of our business men) together with the hostility manifested by the Administration party in the Senate of my native State against these institutions, thereby destroying confidence, and paralyzing at one blow the energies and industry of the whole country, I cannot, under existing circumstances, (and my mind has not been made up hastily on the subject,) consent to support any longer an Administration, whose measures, if carried out, must tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Being thoroughly convinced of these facts, I am not one of those who will go for the Administration right or wrong. If my vote can in any way contribute to bring about a better state of things, my highest object is attained.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

We subjoin the following from the Charlottesville Virginia Republican, as a small sign merely of what is going on in one county in the old Dominion:

SIGNING OFF.—Mr. Alexander, Sir, I have seen that the Sub-Treasury party of this county have put my name down as one of the Committee of Vigilance. I wish to say that I decline acting with them or for them, for I am opposed to Mr. Van Buren and his measures, and shall vote for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler, at the ensuing Presidential election. In 1836, I voted for Mr. Van Buren, but cannot do it again, as his course is such that any man who desires the prosperity and interests of his country would be pursuing a suicidal course to wish to see him at the head of affairs, after the 3d of March, 1841.

JOEL FOSTER.

Mr. Editor: Be so good as to say to those who put my name on the Van Buren Committee of Vigilance for Albemarle county, that I shall not vote for Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, as I did in 1836, nor any of his Sub-Treasury followers.

JOHN WOODSON.

We have also been authorized to say that Mr. Jonathan Barksdale declines acting as one of the Committee of Vigilance, as he is opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and all the Sub-Treasury projects.

The Tippecanoe Clubs at Buffalo are busily at work, with upwards of forty teams, erecting a large "log cabin" in front of the Eagle Theatre in that city.

Shaving and swindling are now the order of the day, and we BLAME NO MAN for playing his hand; indeed he were a fool else.—[SOUTHERN REPORTER.]

Upon which the Southern (Mi.) Argus thus remarks:—Reader! would you believe it—Governor McNatt (loco loco) has appointed the editor of this same paper—the MAN who PERSEVERED the above paragraph.—TREASURER of the State!!! Comment is unnecessary.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S MEETING.

Every day we hear of some mighty gatherings of the people in favor of the gallant Harrison. The hard cider, log cabin boys come in thousands to join in the general hurrah; and old soldiers who have fought our battles and who have met the roar of England's artillery, are indignant and insulted when they hear slanders propagated upon the fair fame of their old General, who has done so much to add to the glorious history of our country.

A meeting of the surviving soldiers of the revolution and those who fought under Gen. Harrison during the last war, took place on the 13th inst. at Washington, Mason county, Kentucky. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was present, says: "Of the old veterans of the revolution, there were but a small, though precious band present. Of those who fought and bled under the brave Hero of Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs and the Thames, there was a goodly number; and of those who came from the surrounding country to look, perhaps for the last time, on these 'fathers of the Republic,' there was a number far exceeding any former gathering in old Kentucky, and was second only to the great Ohio Convention in February last. To count such a multitude was entirely out of the question. We did make the attempt at one time, when two processions (of probably a mile in length each) arrived at the same time—one from Maysville, and the other from Mays Lick; and after counting about 5,300, we gave it up, and then made an estimate of the whole number present at Ten Thousand!"

Addresses were made by Gen. Collins, General Chambers, Gov. Metcalfe, Col. Key, Gov. Moorehead, W. W. Southgate, Gen. Leslie Combs, R. H. Menefee, M. V. Thompson, and others of Kentucky's most brilliant and most talented sons,—and by Richard Douglass, Esq., of Ohio.

The speeches fully justified the great expectations excited by the reputation of the orators.—None were disappointed—all was pleasure—all enthusiasm, and all for the "Farmer of North Bend." In answer to a question from Mr. Southgate—whether "Old Mason" would give "Old Tip," a thousand majority, the response, from an hundred voices, was—yes! yes!—more than that!!!

The speakers, one and all, assured the people that the vote of "Old Kentuck" was sure for Gen. Harrison; and if any evidence had been wanted to establish that fact, the assembled thousands of the honest yeomanry of that noble State, then within hearing—all in full chorus for "Old Tippecanoe"—was enough to satisfy any man, of the truth of their assertion.—[Bulletin.]

OLD SOLDIERS.

General Harrison is the author of the act of Congress giving pensions to the soldiers of the Revolution; and was then a United States Senator, and chairman of the committee on Military Affairs. He was indefatigable in advancing his bill, "allowing pensions without regard to the property of the soldier."

Let us, for a moment, turn to Martin Van Buren, and see what he has done for those brave men who shed their blood and expended their fortunes in the glorious cause of Independence.

On the 10th of August, 1821, a convention met at Albany, in the State of N. Y. to prepare a new Constitution for that State. Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention, from the county of Otsego. In the course of their proceedings, the consideration of the right of suffrage came before the convention. Mr. Van Buren addressed the convention, and introduced arguments "to prove that taxation was the true basis of Representation, and that all those who did not pay taxes, should be excluded from voting." Mr. Russell opposed the proposition and said: "It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollected a Revolutionary soldier in his town, who was at the siege of Quebec, and another who was at the storming of Stony Point, and neither would have a vote, if this motion prevailed."

Mr. Van Buren, in reply, said, "Few of those patriots are now living, and of that few the number is daily diminishing. In fifteen years, the grave will have covered all those who now survive. Was it not then unwise to hazard a wholesome provision, lest in its operation it might affect those few individuals for a very short time." [See Journal of Convention, pages, 275, 276, 277.]

Such is the language of Martin Van Buren—a man who asks the suffrages of the independent yeomanry of Ohio. Is there the son of a Revolutionary soldier, whose bosom will not swell with indignation, and spurn this man, for his cold-blooded proscription of the Fathers of our Freedom?

[Log Cabin Herald.]

HARD CIDER.

An elderly widow lady who had some claim on government for services of her deceased husband, called on Mr. Van Buren at the white house. The lady was received with the President's usual politeness, but as her stay was rather long, his Excellency began complaining of a head ache, and asking the lady if she knew any remedy for it—"O yes sir," said she—My poor dear husband used to be much troubled with it, and always cured it by taking Hard Cider.

"No pressure that an honest man need regret." The Patterson (New Jersey) Intelligencer says, "the greatest part of the manufacturers in this town have been lying idle for months. There are, we understand, but two establishments among the whole number which were working full time; a few of the others run part of the time."

HARRISON MEETING IN MONROE.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Monroe County, met at the Court House in the town of Paris on Monday the 6th day of April 1840.

On motion of Judge Moore, William Vawter was called to the chair, and John G. Caldwell, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of W. Robinson, Messrs Howell and Sergeant, were requested to explain the object of the meeting, who appropriately addressed the meeting, giving some forcible reasons why the opposition are particularly called on, at this time, to meet and confer together concerning the great interests of our common country, and showing the causes of its present embarrassed condition.

After which, J. G. Caldwell offered the following resolutions which were adopted. Resolved, That the meeting now select two suitable persons to represent the county in the Lower branch of the State Legislature.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that these selections can only be had, and the wish of the Whig party better expressed, by balloting than by the heretofore practised, of committee nominations.

Resolved, That this meeting name two persons, by each member of the meeting placing the names of his friends in a hat; and if a majority of all present cannot be had for any two on first balloting, then all others balloted for shall be dropped, but the three having the highest number of votes; and on second balloting, the two persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared the choice of the Whig party.

In conformity with the spirit of the previous resolutions the meeting proceeded to ballot, when upon the second balloting, Jonathan Gore, and Joseph Stephens, were declared to be the choice of the meeting.

Thereupon, W. Robinson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the meeting that the names of Jonathan Gore, and Joseph Stephens, as candidates for the lower branch of the next Legislature, will meet the unanimous and hearty concurrence of the Whig party of Monroe county; that we, individually and collectively, pledge ourselves that we will zealously co-operate in using all laudable and honorable means to secure the election of the above nominees; and that this meeting confidently believe, harmony of feeling and concert of action will inevitably result in an overwhelming majority to the Whig party of this county at the approaching August election.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs Van, Howell, Joshua Gentry, Walter Robinson, Doct. J. B. Hayes, J. S. Cunningham, James C. Fox, and John G. Caldwell, a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting; which committee retired, for a short time, and returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The time is closely approaching when it will become the privilege and the duty of the friends of the happy institutions of American liberty and of republican and truly democratic government, to step forward and settle through the instrumentality of the ballot box the great questions that are now convulsing, paralyzing and distracting this mighty country; and whereas embodied on one side of said contest is power, federal and State, promotion and patronage, systematically and judicially arranged; and on the other side the PEOPLE powerful in numbers, contending against Executive usurpation, misrule and extravagance, with no other means for success than a just and conserved cause and a prostrate constitution which they are attempting to resuscitate: And whereas it is the duty, and a prominent part of the allegiance of every good citizen of our wide spread country, to sustain and support, at every hazard, the purity of its institutions; and to aid and assist the people in the prosecution of that most hallowed and sacred cause regardless of the source from which the aggression may proceed:

And whereas we recognize in the arrogantly claimed authority of the President, and his ministerial satellites, over the currency, revenues and monetary affairs of the country, and that, of right, it is a part of the constitutional prerogative of the executive; an aggression, pregnant with more tremendous consequences, than any other encroachment on the rights of the people yet registered on the dark side of American history; and whereas the late Executive in whose footsteps the present incumbent proposes to tread, took upon himself, unasked—unsolicited, the control and management of the finances, revenues and currency of the country, and pledged himself to the nation to furnish to the people a better circulating medium, in which he and his faithful successor have signally failed, and now declares to the people, that they must take care of themselves, that the government has enough to do to take care of itself and its officers: And whereas the present party in power first used the local and State banks, as so many instruments in the hands of the Executive, to destroy the National Bank, and are now attempting to destroy the former with the sub-treasury and drag on into the common vortex all trade and credit, and will, as we have every reason to believe, if that most dangerous act should be passed, find a resting place and a safe lodgment for the whole in the pocket of the President; and whereas a remedy for these and the many manifold evils, now afflicting the country, can only be sought in the change of the present administration and a return

back to the old and well tried republican principles and landmarks.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nominations of GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, for the Presidency and JOHN TYLER, for the Vice Presidency, and that, as good citizens and stockholders in our country's interests, we believe it nothing less than our duty to use all honorable and fair means to promote their election.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the purity, ability and patriotism of GEN. HARRISON; and that his devotion to Western interests, and his stainless public career as an American General and Statesman, sufficiently point him out as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE, and as a battery against which the spoils party may hurl their slanderous shafts without any other effect than a return on their own heads with accumulated force.

Resolved, That we have the most unqualified detestation for the recent unholy and corrupt alliance between the "Northern man with Southern principles," and the "Southern man with Northern principles," and that they are only held together by the "cohesive principle of public plunder."

Resolved, That we highly disapprove and are determined to oppose, while opposition can be availing, the Bill generally known as the Sub Treasury Bill, but more properly a bill to charter an office holders' Bank.

Resolved, That the only remedy, for the present disastrous times, is a change of Administration, and the establishment of a well regulated National Bank.

Resolved, That we cannot refrain from expressing our most unqualified disapprobation of the provisions of the currency bill, as proposed at the last session of the Missouri Legislature.

The following resolution was offered to the meeting through the committee, and was adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the several Whig candidates for Sheriff the propriety of conferring with one another, and coming on some terms by which the strength will not be divided.

The Chair appointed the following persons as a county corresponding committee and a committee of vigilance, Messrs, Anderson W. Reed, Theodore G. Price, Walter Robinson, J. S. Cunningham and Wm. Howell.

On motion, It is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers throughout this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and that the meeting now adjourn.

WILLIAM VAWTER, President.

JNO. G. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

REASONS WHY GEN. HARRISON WILL BE ELECTED.

First, because he is an honest man, and a true friend to his country. Secondly, he has the entire confidence of the pure and intelligent moral. Thirdly, because the fruits of Democracy are rent asunder.—Fourthly, the people are no longer to be gulled with freedom in the abstract, but insist upon enjoying it in its primitive sense, and to do this, they find that the election of Gen. Harrison, will be commensurate with their wishes; free and noble souls may at a time, be duped by the false glitter of things around them, but they cannot long remain so, the truth of which, will be proven, at the next Presidential election.

In a letter to Gen. LAFAYETTE, to be found in the 4th volume of Jefferson's Memoirs, page 384, Mr. Jefferson says:

"On the eclipse of Federalism with us, although not its extinction, its leaders grip up the Missouri Question, under the false front of lessening the measure of slavery, but with a real view of producing a geographical division of parties, which might insure them the next President. This momentous question, like a firebell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union."

Now, will the Enquirer deny that Van Buren was a "Missouri Restrictionist"—that he voted in the New-York Senate for a resolution expressive of the sense of that body against the admission of Missouri, and that he wrote a pamphlet in favor of Ralls King's election to the United States Senate, a man who was well known to be opposed to the administration of that State! On the contrary, Gen. Harrison voted for its admission, and was turned out of Congress, for that very vote. According to Mr. Jefferson's definition of parties then Van Buren was a federalist and Gen. Harrison a democrat—and so he was.

Washn. Courier.

ELECTIONS.

The following table will be found handy as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate.

State.	State Election.	President, Elect.
New Hampshire.	March 10.	November 2.
Connecticut.	April 6.	" 2
Rhode Island.	" 15.	" 18.
Virginia.	" 28.	" 2
Louisiana.	July 6.	" 3.
Alabama.	August 3.	" 9.
Kentucky.	" 8.	" 2.
Indiana.	" 3.	" 2.
Illinois.	" 3.	" 2.
Missouri.	" 3.	" 2.
Tennessee.	" 6.	" 10.
North Carolina.	in August.	" 19.
Vermont.	Sept. 1.	" 10.
Maine.	" 11.	" 2.
Georgia.	October 5.	" 9.
Maryland.	" 8.	" 2.
South Carolina.	" 12.	by Legislature.
Pennsylvania.	" 13.	November 6.
Ohio.	" 18.	" 6.
New York.	Nov. 23 and 24.	" 23 and 24.
New Jersey.	" 3 and 4.	" 3 and 4.
Mississippi.	" 2.	" 2.
Michigan.	" 2.	" 2.
Arkansas.	" 2.	" 2.
Massachusetts.	" 9.	" 2.
Delaware.	" 10.	" 10.

Those States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

The Electors meet at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.